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T. J. HOLTON, *Proprietor and Publisher*.

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Agent.—Major R. M. Cochran, is appointed an Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JUNE, 1836.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
17 Friday,	4 47	7 13	
18 Saturday,	4 47	7 13	*For June, 1836.*
19 Sunday,	4 47	7 13	h. h. m.
20 Monday,	4 47	7 13	Full 6 9. 3 morn.
21 Tuesday,	4 47	7 13	Last 14 12 19 morn.
22 Wednesday	4 47	7 13	New 22 12 11 morn.
23 Thursday,	4 47	7 13	First 28 5 23 aft'n.

THE ORIGINAL JACKSON PARTY—THE PRESENT VAN BUREN PARTY.

We made, in a late number of our paper, some observations on this subject. The political mariner must occasionally take observations, to ascertain whether he is likely to reach the port of his destination: and it may be neither uninteresting, nor without its use, to recur to the principles on which Jackson's election was advocated by his friends—the pledges which were made for him, and which he made for himself.

Foremost on the roll of Executive duties, he himself said, was a reform and retrenchment in the public expenditures. The whole country was stunned with complaints of the extravagance of Mr. Adams' administration. He was charged with a wasteful expenditure of public money. The most solemn assurances were given of their curtailment should Gen. Jackson be elected. A committee was raised on the subject, in the House of Representatives, an elaborate report made, and bills reported to effect the object.

Another loud matter of complaint was, the interference of the officers of Government with the elections of the country, and the employment of government patronage to secure votes. These practices were inveighed against in the most vehement terms. An officer of the Cabinet could scarcely take a journey but it was connected with some political purpose. To such an extent was this carried, that Mr. Adams's Cabinet was dubbed the travelling cabinet; and Mr. Clay's taking the printing of the public laws from some printers, as was supposed, because they were of different political opinions, was the ground of a grave resolution and long debate in the House of Representatives.

Again: it was said, both by Gen. Jackson and his friends, that the practice of appointing members of Congress to office was dangerous—had a tendency to corrupt the representatives of the people, and convert them from bold and fearless sentinels, to warn their constituents of the approach of danger, into supple instruments of Executive will.

The line of safe precedents, or the election of a member of the Cabinet to the Presidency, was denounced in unmeasured terms, as having a tendency to place in the power of the President the appointment of his successor; a practice which was declared anti-republican and dangerous to public liberty, and as having a direct tendency to the establishment of monarchy.

Mr. Adams was denounced for his latitudinarian construction of the Constitution, and his leaning towards a consolidation of all the powers of Government in the General Government, to the destruction of the reserved rights of the States. The system of Internal Improvement was loudly condemned, as unequal and unjust, by almost all his friends in the South, and by many, we believe a large majority, as unconstitutional. Mr. Adams, for threatening to employ military force against one of the States of the Union, to protect the Indians as we were bound to do, according to a treaty with those Indians, was scouted at. For saying he had power, in the recess of Congress, to have commissioned ministers to Panama, a solemn resolution was introduced into the Senate, denying his assumption, as unconstitutional, and a dangerous invasion of the rights and powers of that body, and solemnly protesting against it, in behalf of the States, for which the whole Jackson party, except Mr. Livingston, and we are not certain as to him, voted.

No President, it was contended, ought to be elected twice; and Mr. McDuffie, it will be recollected, introduced resolutions to amend the Constitution in this regard. But why multiply this specification? Why continue this review?

Now, we pray the candid reader to look upon the picture which we have drawn from the life, in which, at all events, we have "naught set down in malice," and compare it with that which we are about to draw, also from the life, and say if, in his conscience, he can discover the least similitude in the two.

First, as to the retrenchment of the public expenditures. So far from being diminished, so far from the least retrenchment, the Public Documents, furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury himself, shew that they have increased, and that they are increasing, not a few hundred thousand dollars, but millions, aye, and tens of millions. The friends of the administration *now* are eagerly hunting up objects of expenditure, to dispose of the immense public revenue, and opposing the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands and Mr. Calhoun's bill to amend the Constitution so as to distribute the surplus revenue among the States, lest their supplies should be cut off. The greatest expenditure, during Adams's administration, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, was short of 14 millions; that in Jackson's, exclusive of the same, 23 millions, or somewhere in that neighborhood.

Again: the patronage of the Government was not to be brought in conflict with the freedom of elections; no federal officers to be permitted actively to interfere in them. Mark how this pledge has been redeemed. It is well known that not only is interference tolerated, on the part of the office-holders, but encouraged and rewarded. Every man who holds an office of importance, is expected to sustain the party, with all his official and personal influence; and should he dare to go against them, and exercise his privileges as a free man independently, he is in danger of being subjected to punishment, in the loss of his office. Dependants on the Treasury are traversing the country, and brawling as loud as the loudest on muster and election grounds; are preparing public opinion, in the shape of resolutions, and sending them to different places to be adopted. Their impudence even reached the height of getting up little meetings, and having themselves or their creatures appointed delegates, and afterwards meeting in Baltimore, under the imposing name of representatives of the Republican party, dictating to the people whom they should support for President and Vice-President, and denouncing all who had the contumacy to resist their arrogance and expose the fraud. Not only this—the President himself, alike regardless of decency, his solemn pledges, and his denunciation of such practices, has openly entered into the arena, and taken up the cudgels in favor of his Seganus.—He is said to utter the most unbecoming language, and the most disgusting tirades against one of his earliest, most disinterested, and pure friends, because he has consented, contrary to the *President's* wishes, to be run as a candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the U. S. He is known to have franked a vile and libellous newspaper, containining the most scurrilous attacks on that individual, (we mean Judge White,) to members of the Legislatures of different States, and has exerted his personal influence to procure the adoption of measures to drive him from the Senate of the U. States. Professing opposition to the Caucus System, and supported on that ground, he has given it his countenance and authority, in its most odious and revolting form, (the Rucker Caucus,) and denounced those who derided its authority, as "denying the capacity of the people for self-government."

Notwithstanding the resolutions on Mr. Clay's taking the public printing from a few Editors, for political considerations, he has removed more officers on that account, than every other President, from the ratification of the constitution, up to the time of his own inauguration. We must stop the disgusting detail for the present. It shall be resumed. We wish the people to have the evidence to enable them to decide correctly.—*Ral Star.*

JACKSON'S TENNESSEE RIFLES.

Extract from the Speech of Mr. Clayton of Delaware, on Mr. Benton's Resolution.

What may have been the motive of this ill-timed and unprovoked assault upon the last Senate, by certain members of the present, the world will judge. When the honorable gentleman from Tennessee who occupied the seat nearest to the Chair, (Mr. White,) addressed you in vindication of his own vote, given against the amendment for three millions, some thoughts, I do confess, occurred, which led me to form my own conclusions as to the real object of this war upon that vote. That honorable gentleman said that he craved a severance on the trial under the indictment preferred against the majority of the Senate, and pleaded his acquital by the Legislature of Tennessee, which had unanimously re-elected him since he gave that vote. Sir it may be that, if he were not joined in the bill of indictment, others here would hardly have been put on their trial. It may be considered necessary to make the most of this, the only offence which he has committed against the Administration; but I can hardly yet believe that, even among his old political friends, he need apprehend a condemnation for that vote, should he go to trial with the rest of us before the country under general issue. The difference in the votes of the honorable Senators from Tennessee, (Mr. White and Mr. Grundy,) on the amendment to the fortification bill, has called up some reminiscences of by-gone events, exhibiting some other differences between them. When I first came into Congress, they were both considered so true to the Administration and so effective in its aid, that out of sheer compliment among their friends here, they were called "Jackson's Tennessee Rifles." They both proved true for a time, and told, with unerring certainty, in every conflict with those who opposed the Executive.—But, although both were called good rifles, there was an allowed difference between them. One missed the mark altogether, during that famous contest which was carried on here about the time of Mr. Foot's resolutions. It was believed to have been near bursting, in consequence of being overcharged with nullification powder. There was also another failure. This same rifle was assigned to the defence of the Post Office, and was charged to the muzzle for keeping and maintaining that position; but the post was carried by its assailants, and the defence was censured by those who directed it, because the enemy entered in despite of the garrison, and exposed most piratical depredations which had been committed on the People. For my own part, I have always inclined to attribute this failure to the indefensible condition of that post. But, said Mr. C., (pointing to the seat of Mr. White,) the old Tennessee rifle which has stood against that desk ever since I first knew it was a rare piece, and always has attracted my special admiration, although, fighting on the other side, I never liked to see it come into action. For six years, although it was almost every day engaged, it never snapped, missed, or hung fire; nor was it ever said to have failed to hit the mark, until about midnight of the 3d of March last. The people of Tennessee, who are said to be excellent judges of a good shot or a gallant blow, have since decided that this was a most "palpable hit," and that however others, who are ignorant of the qualities of a first rate weapon, may have foolishly desired to break the old rifle of the West, *they* still hold it entitled to the first rank when employed for their defence; and will never consent that it shall either be injured by abuse, or *left out of service.*

SYNOPSIS OF Congressional Proceedings.

Saturday, May 28, 1836.

SENATE.—After the transaction of some private business, the Senate took up the Bill to regulate the Deposites of the Public Money; when Mr. Calhoun addressed the Senate at large in support of his own view of the subject.

HOUSE.—Nothing of importance transacted in the House to-day.

Monday, May 30.

SENATE.—The Senate was again engaged, during the first hours of the Session, in the consideration of private Bills, several of which were considered and ordered to a third reading; after which the Bill to regulate the Public Deposites was again taken up, and several gentlemen spoke on the subject.

HOUSE.—The whole of this day was wasted in motions to suspend the Rules of the House in order to enable members to offer memorials of a private nature, to take up particular business before the House, and in debates and voting upon questions of order raised in the proceedings. So far as the interest of the country is concerned, the people can calculate, with safety, that it was *injured* by this day's session, at the rate of eight dollars for each of the two hundred and forty-odd members of the House. It is outrageous that they should waste whole days in this manner, while there is such a mass of highly important business yet before them unacted on. Would it not be well to make an amendment to the Constitution, providing that our sapient legislators should hereafter be paid *by the job* for their public services?

Tuesday, May 31.

SENATE.—The Bill for changing the day of the annual meeting of Congress, and fixing a day for the adjournment of the first session of each Congress, was considered and ordered to be engrossed, by ayes 27. Passed afterwards. [This Bill provides that, hereafter, the annual meeting of Congress shall be on the *first Monday of November* of every year; and that the day of adjournment of the first session of every succeeding Congress shall be the *second Monday of May*, unless Congress shall, by joint resolution of both Houses, otherwise provide.]

Public Deposites.—The Bill to regulate the Public Deposites was again taken up, and, after some further discussion, was, on motion of Mr. Calhoun, referred to a Select Committee of Nine. The Senate immediately proceeded to ballot for the Committee; when the following gentlemen were chosen: Messrs. Wright, Calhoun, Webster, King of Alabama, Buchanan, Shepley, Leigh, Hendricks, Ewing of Ohio.

HOUSE.—After the transaction of some private business, the House again took up the Bill for a new organization of the Post Office Department, and discussed it until the adjournment.

Wednesday, June 1.

SENATE.—Nothing but *speaking* in the Senate to-day.

HOUSE.—After some statements from members, in relation to certain falsehoods which the Editors of the Globe had appended to Mr. Pinckney's Slavery Report, in the edition printed by them; the House again took up the Post Office Organization Bill, which was farther amended and debated, and finally, by the call for the previous question, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Passed next day.

Thursday, June 2.

SENATE.—The Senate took up the Bill to authorise the United States to purchase the Stock of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company; which after debate, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Passed next day. [Wonder if we could not get up a company to construct Rail-Roads from Charlotte to different sections (North, South, East, and West,) of the County of Mecklenburg, and persuade this orthodox and economical Administration's Congress to buy the stock? One thing is sure: they have on hand a large surplus revenue, which they are desirous to do any thing with, sooner than distribute it among the States.]

Incendiary Publications.—The Senate took up the Bill prohibiting the circulation of Incendiary Publications; which was finally ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Passed next day.

HOUSE.—Nothing of importance transacted in the House to-day.

From the National Intelligencer.

The Surplus Revenue.—Our readers will have observed that the debate in the Senate on the "Bill to regulate the Deposites of the Public Money," resulted on Tuesday, in the commitment of the bill, together with all the amendments which had been proposed to it, to a Select Committee of Nine Members, to consider of the whole matter, and report thereon.

We learn that the deliberations of the committee have resulted in the adoption, substantially, of the plan proposed by Mr. Webster on Tuesday, in his amendment for the disposition of the surplus money of the Government, which amendment was as follows:

"*And be it further enacted*, That the money which shall be in the Treasury of the United States on the first day of January, 1837, reserving —— millions, shall be divided among the several States in proportion to their respective amounts of population, as ascertained by the last census, and according to the provision of the second section of the first article of the Constitution; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay the same to such persons as the several States may authorize to receive it, in the following proportions, and at the following times, viz: one-half on the first day of April, 1837, one-quarter part on the first day of July, 1837, and the remaining quarter on the first day of October, 1837; and all States which shall receive their several proportions according to the provisions of this act, shall be taken and understood thereby to pledge the public faith of such States to repay the same, or any part thereof, to the United States, whenever Congress shall require such payment, ratably, and in equal proportion, from all the States which had received the same."

From the United States Telegraph.

Public Deposites.—Mr. Calhoun's remarks on this subject on Saturday, were heard with perhaps as much attention and interest as even *he* has been ever able to command. It is much to say that he was not at all wanting in his usual unequal acuteness and vigor of reasoning. It is much more to say, that with all this, *simplicity* was the most striking characteristic of his remarks. We have never known Mr. C. attain so great a degree of it on a subject so difficult; and rarely, if ever, have we known a greater degree attained by any one. He saw and wisely avoided the danger so incident to common minds, of not distinguishing the difference between sound, but difficult and sensible arguments, and disguised and specious sophistry.

Land Bill.—We consider the fate of this great National measure as sealed for the present, the bill having been laid on the table in the House of Representatives by a decided majority, from whence several unsuccessful attempts have been made to take it up. What account of their stewardship can those Representatives from North Carolina who have opposed this bill in every stage, through party subserviency or personal prejudice, render to their constituents? How can they dare to ask a renewal of public confidence, after inflicting so deadly a blow on the vital prosperity of the State? It is impossible for us to conceive how any man can oppose this measure, and yet lay claim to the character of a *faithful* Representative. The proposition involved is so plain, the justice of our claim so easily demonstrable, that we have no patience with those who deny its equity. Let the people of North-Carolina prepare for the coming election in August. We tell them, unless the next Legislature of the State asserts their demand in the strong language of men "who know their rights, and knowing dare maintain them," the contest is ended, and the new States will be turned loose upon the Public Lands, to batten on the Spoils. Arkansas and Michigan will be admitted into the Union at this session; a new Western Territory has been created, and soon Florida and Wisconsin will be knocking at the door of the Union. When *they* are admitted, it requires no prophetic pen to pourtray the result. Now's the day and now's the hour, then, for the Old States to be up and doing. Let every voter in North Carolina ask the Candidates for the Legislature, this question—"*Are you in favor of the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands?*" And let them not be content with an evasive answer, for there has already been to much dodging and shuffling in this question. When our members of Congress vote against this measure, and excuse themselves by saying that the will of the People has not been expressed through the Legislature, it is time that it should be made a TEST QUESTION. —*Ral. Register.*

Mr. Pinckney.—This gentleman, all at once, has grown to be a prodigious favourite with the Van Burenites, and the organs of the party, from one end of the Union to the other, are lavish in their praises of him. Nothing more strongly evidences the false position which he has taken, than this; and we are deceived if this sudden fit of affection in the party does not more effectually open his eyes, than the denunciations of his friends. To be upbraided by those we esteem, is bad enough; but to be eulogized by those for whom we have contempt, is intolerable.

It seems to us, that those individuals from the South who voted for Mr. Pinckney's Report, have been guilty, to say the least, of the grossest absurdity. They do not hesitate to declare, as individuals, that Congress has no *Constitutional* right over the subject of Slavery in the District, and yet they are against the introduction of a Resolution affirming this fact; because, say they, if we urge this question, the North will vote *en masse* against it, and the South will be found in a minority!—Admirable reasons indeed! This is just what we desire. We want to see, at once, what reliance is to be placed on the magnanimity of the North—we want them to show their hands, that the South may know what they have to depend upon. We have no idea, because Mr. Van Buren wishes to conceal his opinions on this subject, and ride, as poor Crockett used to say, both sides of a sapling, that Southern men should be permitted so far to compromit the rights of their constituents, as to join in this game of duplicity.—*ib.*

WASHINGTON, May 25th, 1836.

The Report of Mr. Pinckney pending, Mr. Robertson of Va. moved to recommit the report with instructions to report the resolution of the Virginia Legislature, declaring that Congress has no power, &c.

Mr. Owens, of Ga., moved the previous question, so as to cut off Robertson's motion and amendments. The Southern or slave-holding vote on that question stood:

AYES: From Va.—Beale, Coles, Craig, Dromgoole, Johnson, Loyall, Lucas, Morgan, Roane, 9
Kentucky—Boyd, French, Hawes, Johnson, Williams, 5
Georgia—Cleaveland, Haynes, Jackson, Owens, 4
North Carolina—CONNER, Montgomery, Speight, 3
Tennessee—Dunlap, Huntsman, Johnson, 3
Missouri—Harrison, 1
Maryland—Howard, McKim, Thomas, Turner, 4
Louisiana—Ripley, 1
30

NOES: Va.—Bouldin, Claiborne, Garland, Jones, Mercer, Patton, Robertson, Taliaferro, Wise, 9
Kentucky—Chambers, Graves, Harlan, Underwood, White, 5
Georgia—Glascock, Grantland, Holsey, Townes, 4
N. Carolina—Deberry, McKay, Pettigrew, Rencher, Shepherd, Sheppard, Williams, 7
Tennessee—Bell, Bunch, Carter, Lea, Standifer, 5
S. Carolina—Griffin, Pickens, Pinckney, Rogers, Thompson, 5
Alabama—Chapman, Lawler, Lewis, Lyons, Martin, 5
Mississippi—Claiborne, 1
Maryland—Jennifer, Steele, 2
Louisiana—Johnson, 1
44

Absentees from Slave-holding States—Ashley, Bynum, Calhoun, of Ky.; Campbell, Coffee, Dickson, Forrester, Garland, of La.; Grayson, Hammond, Hardin, Hawkins, Hopkins, Mason, of Va.; Maury, McComas, Pearce, of Md.; Peyton, Shields, Washington, of Tenn.—20.

Of those who voted in the *affirmative*, and consequently against declaring that Congress has *no power* to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, *every man* is for Mr. Van Buren, except Dunlap and Huntsman, of Tennessee, Turner, of Maryland, and Williams of Ky.—4 who are *doubtful*.

Of the absentees, if they had been present, Bynum, Coffee, Hawkins, Hopkins, and Mason, would probably have voted in the affirmative, as they are Van Buren men, making 35—and the other absentees being opposed to V. B. would have voted in the negative, making 59—making only a majority of 24, in the slave holding States, against the power of abolishing slavery here. Is this a true representation of the Southern States? Why are they so misrepresented? For the sake of Van Burenism! Van Burenism! the South is betrayed.—Will not the constituents of those who voted to cut off Robertson's amendment, mark them? Is it not plain that if they had voted against the previous question, the South would have gotten a direct vote on that resolution, which alone joins issue with the abolitionists? Let them, then, be held high up to the everlasting execration of every slave holder!

Memory of Washington.

OFFICERS OF THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT SOCIETY.

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PEOPLE OF AMERICA! Thirty-six years have rolled away since the body of your beloved Washington was consigned to the humble sepulchre in which it now reposes. The melancholy event threw the whole nation into tears, and the determination of your Representatives to erect a monument to his memory, worthy of his sublime virtues, was then every where hailed with delight. But no memorial of your gratitude and veneration is yet visible. The stranger and sojourner in your country has still to ask, where is the NATIONAL MONUMENT, sacred to the memory of your illustrious Washington, and dedicated to public and private virtue? Where shall I look for the evidence of the gratitude of the American people to the man who, under Providence, made them what they are. Alas! as a National memorial, it is no where to be found.

Americans! Let not this generation pass away before you prove to the world that the memory of your beloved Chief is still held in veneration, and his great virtues and services still cherished in your hearts;—that the cold neglect, so long evinced, shall no longer disgrace the character of your country, and that you yet have the patriotism and feeling which become the Countrymen of Washington.

Americans! You are now called upon, perhaps for the last time, to respect your own character and that of your country, by doing honor to the memory of him to whom you owe so large a debt of gratitude. A monument is about to be erected under the direction of a Society, established for that purpose, in the city which he selected as the metropolis of the nation, and which bears his honored name, by the voluntary contributions of the American People. The sum required from each is but small, that each may have the honor of contributing to so noble an object. That no one may complain of not having an opportunity to share in the glory of such an undertaking, and to shew the respect and gratitude he feels, all will be called on for their aid, and from all, old and young, male and female, that aid is expected. With the aggregate thus obtained, a monument will be erected, which, like him in whose honor it is to be constructed, will be without a parallel in the world. Every where the memory of the Father of his Country is held in veneration; and let your contributions be in proportion to that veneration.—The time has come when the stigma of ingratitude shall be blotted from the escutcheon of the Republic, and the American People will no longer be

tranted with indifference and apathy to the memory of their illustrious Patriot.

Fellow-Citizens.—The monument to the erection of which you are now called upon to contribute, must be worthy of yourselves, of your country, and of the man to whom it is to be dedicated.—It will be a monument not of Washington alone, but of the gratitude, patriotism, munificence and taste of the people of the present age of the Republic.—It is intended, therefore, to make it at once stupendous and elegant, that it may be an object in which the present generation will glory, and at which future generations will admire and wonder. To do this, a general contribution of even the small sums required, (and which *every* one can afford,) will be sufficient. For these the agents of the Society are authorized to call upon each of you; and it is expected that no American will be found so indifferent to his own reputation and the character of his Country, as to refuse or withhold his mite from an object so noble, so patriotic, and so honorable to the American People.

By order of the Board of Managers of the Washington National Monument Society.

GEO. WATTERSTON, Secretary.

CHOWAN.

Extract from a letter to the Editors of the Raleigh Star, dated

"*Edenton 16th May*, 1836.

"The Vans have been for some time endeavouring to get up a meeting in this county for the purpose of expressing their loyalty to the powers that be, and their determination to suffer General Jackson to choose a President for them for the next four years. To carry this into effect, public notices were posted up in various places, that a meeting of the friends of Martin would be held at Galberry Chapel, on Saturday, the 14th instant. Great were the expectations of the leaders of the party, and *great*, I assure you, was their disappointment. The said Galberry Chapel is perhaps capable of holding fifty people, and after the faithful had taken their seats, there was room enough left for thirty more. Men and boys, they numbered about twenty. General M'Donald, *collector* for the port of Edenton, was called to the chair, and one Fenton, Benton, or some such name, appointed Secretary. Mr. R. R. Heath, a gentleman who hails from "*down east*," pronounced a panagyric on the little Dutchman. A motion was offered to postpone operations until Saturday next, and an adjournment was consequently made to that time. By the way, there happens to be a muster on that day; and these sapient gentlemen have wisely concluded that they will, by the aid of the muster, be enabled to furnish that *veritable and respectable* journal, the Raleigh Standard, with an article with some such Caption as this:

"At a large and numerously attended meeting of the friends of Martin Van Buren," &c. &c. But you shall be informed of the true state of things. Van Buren can by no possibility get the vote of Chowan. There is too much intelligence among the people. They are beginning to enquire and examine for themselves; and as you well know, inquiry must inevitably eventuate in the frustration of his designs and the entire destruction of his hopes. His conduct cannot stand the ordeal of a fair examination, notwithstanding his servile non-committal policy; and to that examination it must and will be brought. Expose the contemptible arts to which he has resorted to obtain and preserve popularity, and the flimsy substruction upon which it is based will crumble into dust. More anon."

Chatham County.—The Van Buren papers have, we suspect, been sadly misinformed in regard to this county. They profess to have cheering news from it; and give the proceedings of a meeting held in Pittsborough on the 10th inst. as evidence. As the Secretary of that meeting did not record *all* of the proceedings, we beg leave to offer a few amendments, for the correctness of which we have the authority of two highly respectable gentlemen who were present at the meeting. In the first place the Secretary forgot to record that a young gentleman named Mebane replied, most happily, to the speech of Mr. Holmes, in which, among other good things, he informed the people that Gen. Jackson was not a candidate for the Presidency, as they might be led to suppose from hearing so much said in his praise; and that Mr. Van Buren *was* a candidate, a fact about which they were equally liable to misconception, since his name was kept in the back ground. The Secretary also forgot to mention, that after the speeches were over, John Lassater, Esq. rose and moved that all the friends of Jugde White should retire—when there was "such a getting down stairs" as has not often been seen in the respectable village of Pittsborough. He forgot to say, as we now say upon the above authority, that out of a very numerous company, only between 20 and 30 persons were left in the Court House. These are cheering accounts, indeed. We have a particular regard for old Chatham, and rejoice in the assurance that she will never wear the collar of Van Buren, the Missouri restrictionist.—*Fay. Observer.*

War in Charlotte!

FODDER, HAY, OATS, CHICKENS, EGGS, and BUTTER, will be powerful weapons in assisting us. I hope the people will come to our rescue in this way.

J. D. BOYD.

June 7, 1836. 3w

Pay Your Town Taxes.

THE Citizens of Charlotte, who are liable to pay a Corporation Tax, are requested to call on the undersigned, on or before the first of July, and pay their taxes for 1836, and save the expense of a visit from an officer.

By Order of the Board,

B. OATES, T. B. C.

From the New York Courier.

LONG ISLAND RACES.

The great trial of speed between the North and South came off yesterday on the Union Course, L. I. Never since the great race between Eclipse and Henry, has the sporting world been so much excited. Confident of success, the partizans of the North had for some days past been most liberal in their bets, in order to induce the Southern sportsmen to back their favorite steed. The Southrons understood their game, and played it well. Flushed with the anticipations of an easy victory, the backers of the Northern horse at length were inconsiderate enough to propose large odds on the event; three to two were freely offered, and as freely accepted, and bets to an enormous amount were consequently made. John Bascombe, a horse of great Southern celebrity, was the selected champion of that part of the Union, whilst Post Boy, of equal distinction on the turf, was the chosen favorite of the Northern sportsmen.

At an early hour yesterday the steamboats were crowded with vehicles of every description from the coach and four down to the humble cart, and with pedestrians of all sorts and sizes. The road from Brooklyn to the race course presented a most lively scene, and from the hours of ten to one, a living stream appeared to pass along it; the number of spectators on the Course is variously estimated at from fifteen to twenty thousand, and the scene was one of the most exciting ever witnessed. The backers of Post Boy were prodigal in their offers to bet, and found ready customers.

At a few minutes before two o'clock the bugle sounded a call for the competitors, and the steeds were brought to the starting post. They both appeared to be in perfect condition. John Bascombe is a bright chesnut, and Post Boy a dark bay. On the tap of the drum they started in beautiful style, and at a rattling pace, Post Boy taking the inner track. At the end of the first half mile Bascombe took the lead and kept it during the whole heat, coming in at least fifty yards ahead of his antagonist. Neither of the horses appeared the least distressed. The backers of Post Boy still retained confidence in their favorite, and offered trifling odds that he would win the succeeding heat. Their opponents were not slow in accepting their offers, and bets to a considerable amount were again made on the event.

The time of running the first heat was seven minutes forty-nine seconds.

At the end of thirty minutes, the horses were again summoned by the bugle to the starting post. Bascombe made a false start, and ran nearly a quarter of a mile before he was stopped; and being again placed, at the usual signal both started in beautiful style, Bascombe taking the inner track, and leading. Never, on any occasion, was a more beautiful race seen. Throughout the whole four miles the horses were close on each other. Occasionally Bascombe would increase his speed and leave his rival a few lengths behind, but by the free application of the whip and spur, Post Boy was urged to his former position, and although repeated efforts were made to push him ahead of Bascombe, they were always defeated by the consummate skill of the latter's rider.

The last mile was gloriously contested. Bascombe still continued the even, easy, fox-like pace with which he set out, and Post Boy close at his side, straining every nerve to outstrip his adversary, but in vain; they reached the winning post almost neck and neck; but Bascombe still being ahead, was declared the winner.

The period in which the heat was run was *seven minutes fifty-one and a half seconds.*

The age of the horses is rising 5 years; both are beautifully formed, but Post Boy appears most powerful. Bascombe was rode by Willis, the groom of Col. Johnson; and Post Boy by Kirkpatrick, of great celebrity on the Northern courses. It is generally admitted that a more beautiful race was never run on the Union Course, and every body, except the losers, left the ground perfectly satisfied with the day's sport.

How they do things in St. Louis.—A letter gives the following description of a duel which took place some time since in St. Louis, of which the writer was an eye witness:

"A Spaniard and a Frenchman, on arriving at this place, went out to settle an affair of honor. The spot selected for the purpose was an open square in the suburbs of the city. When all parties were ready and stripped for the occasion, with two large Bowie knives, an instrument about twelve inches in length, and an inch and a half wide at the hilt, with two edges, tapering to a sharp point, and the word 'ready' was given, both rushed to the contest! After parrying these deadly weapons, and guarding and plunging some half minute, the Frenchman made a strike at the Spaniard, and succeeded in cutting open the abdomen, so as to let out all the bowels! At the same time the Spaniard plunged his knife about ten inches in the breast of his antagonist, who immediately yielded up the ghost, with a deep groan. The Spaniard survived some hours. With me the scene created the most wretched feelings of horor; but with many of the spectators it served only for a subject of discussion as to which showed the most skill; in short, which showed the most sleight in killing his fellow-man."—*Green County (Ohio) Gaz.*

Latest from Georgia.

Extract of a letter, dated Columbus, May 30.

"Since I wrote you yesterday, nothing of importance has occurred. Several Indians came in yesterday, accompanied by a white man, and reported that they were from the Camp of Neha-Micho, the principal chief of the Nation, and that Neha-Micho, and those with him, wished to be considered friendly, and were willing to come in. They are still here, no steps having been taken or decision made in reference to them."

"Gov. Clay is at Montgomery, very ill, confined to his room. 200 men under the command of Gen. Patterson, were on the eve of leaving Montgomery for the Nation. Alabama will have in the field about 3000 men, in the course of this week. Col. J. B. Hogan is with the Alabama troops, and will be at Fort Mitchell in a few days. Troops are coming in rapidly, and this evening Maj. Gen. M'Dougald will take his forces across the River and encamp on the Alabama side."

Office of the Augusta Constitutionalist, June 7.

A letter received in this city, states that an armed steam boat, while ascending the Chattahoochee, was fired on by a party of Indians. They immediately landed and went in pursuit, but could find nothing but their tracks. The troops again embarked on board the boat, but had not proceeded far when they were again fired on by the Indians, and five of those on board are said to have been killed.

Gen. Scott, at our latest dates, (Saturday) was confined to his quarters in Columbus, by sickness. Gen. Jesup was to have left for Tuskeegee that day, escorted by three companies of mounted men.

The Milledgeville *Recorder*, of the 7th inst. says: "Our private advices from Columbus, (in addition to the details which we have taken from the papers,) inform us that an express arrived at Columbus on the 3d, (last Friday,) from Fort M'Cray, bringing the intelligence that the Crawford Infantry, Capt. Carr, but commanded by Maj. Brown, consisting of sixty or seventy men, had a fight with the Indians on the same morning. This company being informed that the Indians had canoes and intended crossing the river at Boykin's Ferry, marched to the place and laid in ambush, when shortly about sixteen Indians, in four canoes, started across. The whites fired and three Indians were seen to tumble from the canoes into the river. The Indians on the opposite bank then presented themselves, and returned the fire. The firing continued across the river, until the ammunition of the whites was exhausted, when they retired. The number of Indians was computed by the men at five hundred, but is supposed to be exaggerated. One white man was killed, Mr. Crosby, of Crawford. It is supposed four Indians were killed. Three companies left Columbus on the 4th for the scene of action."

Augusta, June 7.

Creek War.—The only information of interest which we could find in the Columbus papers of last Friday, is, that active preparations are making, by those in command, to concentrate the men, arms, and munitions of war, at Columbus, for the purpose of passing into the nation as soon as all things are in readiness, which will be in a few days. In the mean time, a considerable force had been sent down the river and stationed along the Chattahoochee, for the purpose of protecting the frontier inhabitants on the river below Columbus. Besides the above, the Columbus Sentinel states that a large number of troops had already arrived at Columbus, and that those that are not sent down the river are encamped on the Alabama side of the river, opposite Columbus.

A letter from the Post Master at Columbus, dated 5th inst. received in this city last evening, states, that a man by the name of Philando R. Broad, has been arrested and confined in the Jail in Chambers county, (Ala.) on the charge of being concerned in the attack on the Stages, and robbing of the U. S. Mail, on the 16th ult. The persons who arrested him found on him broken letters and envelopes of letters that furnish almost conclusive evidence of his guilt.

The Post Master also says that he has a witness in Columbus, who is willing to testify that he saw him with the Indians when they fired on the stage.

Three companies of U. S. Artillery, all in fine health, under the command of the following officers: Maj. Levi Whiting, Capt. Brown, Capt. Ward, Lieuts. Ross, Searle, Roberts, and Stokes,—the whole under the command of Maj. B. T. Pierce—arrived in this city yesterday from Charleston, on their way to the Creek Nation. We understand they will take up their line of march to-day from the arsenal.

Latest from Florida.

FROM THE WITHLACOOCHEE—MAJ. McLEMORE'S DETACHMENT RELIEVED!

From the Savannah Georgian, June 6.

We are indebted to a gentleman of this city for the following extract of a letter, received yesterday, conveying the gratifying intelligence that the little band at the Block House have been relieved by Col. Read's command.

"TALLAHASSEE, MAY 30.—Our country is for the present very quiet. We have heard nothing of the enemy for two weeks that is entitled to credit.

An express reached us this morning from the mouth of the Withlacoochee, giving us the gratifying intelligence that Lt. Col. Read, at the head of 75 or 80 men, had succeeded in relieving the small garrison of 40 men posted at a Block House on that river, without firing a shot. He had also entered the Suwannee, for the purpose of relieving a small garrison of militia posted at Suwannee Old Town, who were at the last accounts encompassed by the enemy. He will be at home again in a few days, and we are preparing to receive the gallant handful of men who have fought for so many weeks the whole force of the enemy, with the honors they deserve. The people who abandoned their plantations in Jefferson county, and the frontier of this county, have mostly returned, and the district of middle Florida is now as quiet as any part of the Southern country."

The Tallahassee *Floridian*, of the 28th ult. says—that the Governor has divided the Territory into three districts, with an officer in each, authorized to call out any number of men, in case of actual invasion, to repel the enemy; and that scouting parties are engaged along the whole line of position, to reconnoitre in advance of the settlement, and prevent a surprise to the inhabitants. A large supply of arms and ammunition has also been ordered by the Executive. Should the Seminoles persevere in attempts to establish themselves on this side of the Suwanee, it is the intention of the Governor to call out the militia *en masse*. It is also contemplated to establish posts on the Withlacoochee, and thence to the St. Johns. The Alachua country has been finally abandoned. At least one thousand persons, mostly in prosperous circumstances, have been driven from their homes.

ABOLITIONISM IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church convened in Pittsburg, Penn., on the 19th of May. In the "Southern Religious Telegraph" of the 3rd inst., we have the proceedings of that body to the 25th of May inclusive. These proceedings show that great excitements and divisions exist in the General Assembly, and threated not only a serious schism, but a geographical division of the Church. The subjects that of the *new lights*, and the *old lights*, and of ABOLITION, give rise to these divisions.

It will be recollected, that memorials were sent to the last General Assembly, declaring that *Slavery* is incompatible with *Christianity*, and calling on that body to exclude, from the Church and its Ordinances, all slave-holders. No action was then had on these fanatical memorials by the General Assembly, but the subject was referred to a Committee to consider of, and report to the present session. Accordingly, on the second day of the meeting, Dr. Miller, of New-Jersey, on behalf of the majority of the Committe, (the Committee being divided) made a report on the subject. This report appears to be pretty much in the Van Buren style; by implication, it admits the power and the right of the General Assembly to interfere with the subject of Slavery; but, like Mr. Pinckney's report, declares that it is *inexpedient* to do so. At the same time that Dr. Miller made his report, Mr. Dickey, of Ohio, on behalf of the minority, presented a counter report, which was considered by the Southern Ministers as "being extremely offensive."

These reports being thus unacceptable to the Southern Commissioners, they held meetings among themselves, to decide on the course they should pursue. The proceedings of these meetings of the Southern Clergy and Commissioners are not only highly interesting to the members of the Presbyterian Church in the South, but to the whole South, and therefore we here give them in full.—*Western Carolinian.*

From the Southern Religious Telegraph.

ACTION OF SOUTHERN COMMISSIONERS IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, ON SLAVERY.

PITTSBURGH, May 23, 1836.

"At a meeting of Ministers and Elders, delegates to the General Assembly, from the Slaveholding States, called together to confer on the present crisis and state of things relative to the slave question: The following persons were present, to wit:

[Here follow the names of 41 Delegates, representing 29 Presbyteries, including the Rev. P. J. Sparrow and Mr. Rufus Kilpatrick, Delegates from the *Concord Presbytery.*]

The Rev. Mr. Williamson was invited to preside, and opened the meeting with prayer.

Mr G. T. Snowden was appointed Secretary.

The following persons, to wit: Rev. Drs. Graham, Payne, and E. A. Nesbit, were appointed a Committee to prepare and report fit Resolutions for the adoption of the meeting.

Said committee made the following report:

Resolved, That if the Assembly shall undertake to exercise authority on the subject of slavery, so as to make it an immorality, or shall in any way declare that Christians are criminal in holding Slaves, a declaration shall be presented by the Southern delegation, declaring their jurisdiction in the case, and our determination not to submit to such decision.

Resolved, That a Committee of Five be appointed to draw up a Declaration and Protest embodying the views of this meeting on the subject, to be presented to the Assembly on the contingency indicated in the above resolution.

Messrs. Graham, Armistead, McFarland, Payne and Nesbit, were appointed said committee.

The meeting adjourned, to meet at the call of the Chairman.

At an an adjourned meeting of Delegates to the Assembly, from Slaveholding States, held at the Session Room of the 1st Presbyterian Church, May 24th, 1836:

After a free discussion, it was unanimously resolved, that prompt and decisive measure were necessary on the part of the Southern delegation—and that a Committee of Five be appointed to prepare and to report to this body, at an adjourned meeting, a Preamble and Resolutions, to be offered as a substitute for the preamble and resolutions presented by the Committee on Slavery, appointed by the last General Assembly, whenever the same shall be called up. Gen. M. Payne, Rev. H. R. Pratt, J. W. Wilson, Gen. T. L. Cochran, D. D., and Dr. Blakey, were appointed said committee.

Adjourned to meet to-morrow night at half-past 7 o'clock, at Lecture room of 1st Presbyterian Church.

G. T. Snowden, Secretary.

At an adjourned meeting, &c., May 25th, 1836:

The Committee appointed to prepare and report a Preamble and Resolutions to be offered to the Assembly as a substitute for the report made by the Committee on the subject of Slavery, pursuant to a resolution of the last Assembly, presented the following report, viz:

"The Committee to whom were referred by the General Assembly sundry memorials and other papers touching the subject of slavery, with direction to report thereon to the General Assembly, beg leave to report——That after the most mature deliberation, which they have been able to bestow on the interesting and important subject referred to them, they most respectfully recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of the following preamble and resolution, to wit:

Whereas the subject of slavery is inseparably connected with the laws of many of the States of the Union, in which it exists under the sanction of said laws and of the Constitution of the United States; and whereas slavery is recognized in both the Old and New Testaments as an existing relation, and is not condemned by the authority of God—therefore,

Resolved, That the General Assembly have no authority to assume or exercise jurisdiction in regard to the existence of Slavery.

The meeting was closed with prayer and adjourned to meet on Friday, half-past 7 o'clock, P. M.

G. T. Snowden, *Secretary.*

Thus we see the stand that these Southern Ministers and Commissioners have taken;—it is a spirited and patriotic one, and one from which they will not be driven.—If the members of their own Church in the South do not sustain them, they must be poor Christians, and worse patriots;—they deserve and will receive the thanks of the whole South.

We notice that several memorials from the Abolitionists have been presented to the General Assembly, which, without reading, were in each case referred to the Committee on Bills and Overtures.

The following Letter to the Editor of the religious paper from which these proceedings are copied, from one of the members of the General Assembly, will be read with interest:

"So far you have the action of the South on this subject of vital importance to our interests and peace. As far as the Assembly is concerned we have more ground for fear, (as far as the South is accessible to fear) than for hope. Fanaticism of the wildest and most reckless character abounds in the body—whether to an extent to govern or modify essentially the action of the house on this deeply interesting topic, remains to be ascertained. Other questions of more immediate interest, growing up out of the distinction between the schools of theology, have taken precedence of this our matter. This state of things resulted from a *vrau* paretieed on us, with which we were dissatisfied. In view, however, that we shall now more probably get a vote which will develop with precise truth the views and purposes, present and future, of men who belong to the order of Peter the Hermit, except in the trifling particulars of honesty of purpose and ability to carry it onward, we are content to wait a few days. It is the purpose of the delegation of West Hanover Presbytery to secure the adoption of the resolution above, or retire from the Assembly. We trust we have strong reason to believe that such is the determination of the whole of the Southern Delegation. Perhaps some few, looking to the interest of a party, or to their own interests as connected with their support of a party, may be found faithless in the hour of trial. With Christian regard,

GEO. M. PAYNE.

Fatal Accident.—We are informed by a friend from Laurens, (S. C.) that a son of the Sheriff of that District, a boy 9 or 10 years old, lost his life a few days since, by eating the poisonous and fatal *Hemlock*. The deceased, and two or three other boys, repaired to the woods for the purpose, as they said, of procuring a root called *Angelica*; but through mistake took the Hemlock. The deceased ate a large portion of it, and then gave some to his companions, who partook of only a small quantity. He was immediately taken violently ill, and started home; but had not proceeded more than half or three fourths of a mile before he was compelled to stop. Some of the other boys went to a house for assistance, and a physician was called; but soon after he arrived, the unfortunate sufferer expired. The distress of the afflicted parents, who did not arrive until their little son ceased to exist, can be better imagined than described.—The companions of the deceased were very ill from the effects of the poison but by timely assistance, they recovered. So active and violent was the effects of the deadly herb, that it was the opinion of Physicians, that no Medical skill could have saved the deceased, unless assistance had been immediately at hand.

Let this distressing occurrence be a warning to parents, who suffer their children (as is frequently the case) to eat of wild roots, herbs and fruits.—*Greenville Mountaineer.*

LOUISVILLE, MAY 12.

Fearful Accident.—Yesterday evening, near sunset, the center part of the large three story brick warehouse of Messrs. M'Ilvaine & Haydon, on Wall street, fell down with a tremendous crash. It was soon rumored that Mr. B. R. M'Ilvaine, Mr. Fenwick Newton, clerk, and perhaps several workmen, were under the ruins. Some hundreds of citizens instantly collected for the removal of the huge pile of rubbish, and the low and half-smothered voice of Mr. M'Ilvaine was soon heard calling for aid. In about twenty minutes he was taken from the ruins, pale and exhausted, but not dangerously hurt. When our paper went to press, the people were still zealously at work, in the hope of delivering others from death.

Since writing the above, Mr. Newton has been taken from the ruins, crushed to death. Also, a boy of color.—*Journal.*

Charlotte:

Friday, June 17, 1836.

THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE CAUCUS.

Republican Whig Ticket:

EDWARD B. DUDLEY, *for Governor.*
RUFUS L. WESTON, *for President.*
JOHN TYLER, *for Vice-President.*

COUNTY CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE

Senate: W. JULIUS ALEXANDER.

Commons: { WASHINGTON MORRISON, Dr. WILLIAM A. ARDREY, Col. SOLOMON REED.

☞ *White Electoral Ticket.*—The Hon. Thomas Settle, of Rockingham, finding himself compelled to withdraw his name from the Whig Ticket as the Elector for the Fifth District, the citizens of Rockingham County held a public meeting on the 25th May, for the purpose of selecting some person to fill the vacancy occasioned by his withdrawal; when JOHN L. LESSEUR, of the same County, was selected, who pledged himself to accept the nomination, if agreeable to the other Counties of the District.

Another Elector.—BLOUNT COLEMAN, Esq., of Lenoir, has been nominated, by a Whig Convention, as the White and Tyler Elector for the Newbern (4th) District.

Only *two* more names are now wanting to complete the Ticket, and they will be placed on it in a short time.

☞ Meetings have now been held in about *fifty counties*. These meetings have been composed of the *real people*, the bone and sinew of the country. They have, with perfect unanimity, and great spirit and zeal, nominated WHITE, TYLER, and DUDLEY. We continue to learn, from every quarter where the people have the means of correct information, that Van Burenism is on the wane, and the White cause gaining strength.—The tools and partizans of the little magician, alarmed and terrified at these signs, are busily engaged in endeavoring to prevent the circulation of those papers that fearlessly expose the rottenness which prevails in some of the Departments of the Government, and lay before the people the truth, the whole truth. Let the friends of the Constitution be vigilant. *Van Burenism is in its death struggle.* It will die hard; and, finding it must go, it will, like Sampson, make a desperate effort to leave desolation behind it. But there is nothing to fear. If the advocates of White will only do their duty—if they will watch the manœuvres, expose the duplicity and tricks of the leaders, and manfully, in solid phalanx, meet them at every point, they will be checked, routed, vanquished: and the knell of the "spoils party" will be sounded, in the Old North State, at the ensuing August elections.—*Ral. Star.*

☞ *National Monument to the Memory of Washington.*—In a preceding column, we have given a list of the Officers of the Washington National Monument Society, and an Address to the People of the Union, signed by the Secretary, earnestly appealing to them in behalf of the noble object for which the Society was formed. We trust and believe that this appeal will not be ineffectual in Western North Carolina.

See the article signed "Mecklenburg," in a succeeding column, in which a correspondent suggests that two appropriate verses in memory of Washington be inscribed, in letters of gold, upon some conspicuous part of the marble to be procured from each of the States, to be used in the construction of the Monument. The idea is a pretty one; and we would thank gentlemen of the Press to notice it in their columns, in the hope that it may attract the attention of the Monument Society.

☞ *Domestic Manufactures in North Carolina.*—The Raleigh Register says:

"We are pleased to learn that a Cotton Factory is about to be erected, forthwith, by the citizens of Orange and Chatham counties, on Cane Creek.—The Company is already organized, the Stock taken, and the work in full progress."

We understand that another Cotton Factory is in course of erection in Orange County, and one in Rowan County—both of which will go into operation before very long.

The enterprising proprietor of the Factory in Greensborough, (Mr. Humphreys,) we learn from the Carolina Beacon, is about to enlarge his establishment to double its present number of spindles.

We also have a large Cotton Factory in the adjoining County of Lincoln, which we believe is highly prosperous.

Hurra for "Old Rip!"—if he should wake up some of these days, and find himself without railroads or any of the great improvements of the age, he will at least have, to comfort him, from present indications, a plenty of "*homespun*," and a knowledge of the art of manufacturing more. Go ahead, Spindles and Looms, say we!

☞ *Forty-five Millions of Public Money!*—The Secretary of the Treasury reports to the Senate, that the amount of Public Money in the Deposite Banks on the first of May was $38,496,735. Besides this, the Government owns, in the Bank of the U. States, $7,000,000 of Stock; which Stock is at this time selling at from 20 to $25 per share above par—so that the surplus revenue in the Treasury, may be said to amount to *fifty odd*, instead of *forty-five*, MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! And a large part of this money can be got by the people of the States, merely by *asking for it*, if they ask in the right way, viz: through the ballot-boxes!—Let them vote the Van Buren Ticket, and they say, "keep this money in the hands of the Government, to be squandered upon corrupt partisans and political parasites!"—Let them vote the Whig Ticket, and they say, "give this money to the States, to whom it of right belongs, to be used for the noble purposes of Educating the Poor, and Improving the States." If the Federal Government squander it, Liberty is gone—if the States distribute it, Freedom is secure!—The people, who speak thro' the ballot-boxes, we would imagine, cannot for a moment hesitate which course to advocate.

☞ *Escape of Prisoners.*—The Governor of this State has issued his Proclamation, offering a reward of two hundred dollars each for the detection of two criminals who have recently made their escape—one named Levi Miller, from the jail of Wake County; and the other, named Thomas Green, from the jail of Halifax County—both indicted for murder.

"Levi Miller is about five feet seven or eight inches high, broad square shoulders, large feet, black hair and usually has it long, has a very large mouth, broad cheeks and narrow chin, has lost an upper fore-tooth, and flaps, perhaps in consequence of the loss of the tooth; has some warts under his left eye, and a scar on his body, made by a knife."

"Thomas Green is about thirty-five years old, about five feet ten inches high, black hair and eyes, one of his eyes believed to have been lately injured."

☞ *Mail Robbers.*—Two Stage-Drivers have been arrested, one in Richmond and the other in Petersburg, (Va.) under a charge of robbing the mail. A merchant in Richmond, who had lost $1000 transmitted through the mail, found his money in the possession of one of them.

A son of the Post-Master at Abingdon, Virginia, was recently arrested and committed to prison, under a charge of embezzling letters from the Post-office. He was detected by his own father, who accidentally found a stolen draft in the pocket of one of the son's vests. The father, upon this discovery, immediately adopted legal measures to have his son arrested. "But so strongly were the sympathies of the people of Abingdon excited in behalf of the aged father," (says the Lynchburg Virginian,) "who is one of the most respectable citizens of that place, that they permitted the young man, well mounted, to escape. Seemingly, however, indifferent to his fate, he travelled slowly and carelessly, and was retaken.—He is about 19 or 20 years of age."

Richard Hawkins, charged with robbing the mail sometime since, was tried before the United States District Court in Richmond, on the 2d instant, (Judges P. P. Barbour and P. V. Daniel presiding.) He pleaded guilty, was convicted, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

☞ *Effects of the late Rains.*—From all sections of this vast country, (North, South, East, and West,) our exchange papers bring us most woful accounts of the effects of the recent extraordinary rains. Besides reports of extensive and in many instances total destruction of crops of wheat, cotton, and corn, so high did the waters rise in some quarters, that canal banks, dams of rivers, bridges, and even houses, were swept away like chaff, by its irresistible force. The Fayetteville Observer states that the Cape Fear overflowed its banks, and mentions that in one case a plantation, situated in a low spot, had been buried near *forty* feet under water! The celebrated City of Jackson, or rather the ground upon which it is to be built, in the District of Columbia, it is said, was covered over to an almost fathomless depth. Woe to the "City"—if it had been built! A part of the Potomac Bridge, recently erected at the expense of the Government, was swept away.

☞ *Change in the time for the Meeting of Congress.*—The Joint Resolution for this purpose, mentioned in our "Synopsis" as having passed the Senate, also passed the House of Representatives on a subsequent day, and is therefore a law. According to it, the sessions of Congress will hereafter commence one month earlier than heretofore, viz: on the first Monday of November; and the first session of each Congress, which has heretofore had no fixed limit by law, will end on the second Monday of May. The termination of the second session will continue to be as heretofore, viz: the 4th of March.

☞ *The Rains and the Wars.*—It is thought that the recent destructive rains and freshets, combined with the Indian and Texian wars, will have such a tendency to decrease the usual supplies of cotton and bread stuffs, as materially to advance the prices of these necessaries of life. The Charleston papers state that their effects are already felt in the Cotton market, in an increased demand for the present stock—large orders to purchase having recently been received there. It is estimated that the crop of cotton will be reduced 300,000 bales this year by the wars alone, to say nothing of the weather. Texas alone last year produced 60,000 bales—it is feared that her production this year will be—*nothing.*

☞ *Bank of Camden, S. C.*—At a meeting of Stockholders of this Institution, on Monday the 6th instant, (says the Journal,) the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors, viz: Wm. M'Willie, John N. Desaussure, John Chesnut, John Workman, William O. Nixon, Paul F. Villepigue, William H. Bowen. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Wm. M'Willie, Esq., was elected President.

☞ A great Whig Meeting was recently held in Charlestown, *Jefferson* County, Virginia. The proceedings were very spirited, and altogether after our own heart. The following are the concluding resolutions which were passed on the occasion; and we commend them to the consideration of the Whigs throughout the country:

"*Resolved*, That we *can* beat Martin Van Buren.
"*Resolved*, That we *will* beat him."

☞ *Snow in Summer!*—In Oxford, (N. C.) as we learn by the Examiner, of that place, *Summer* was ushered in by a fall of SNOW! It commenced just about twelve o'clock, P. M. on the last night of May, and continued half an hour—with such vigor, too, that the streets were soon coated in white!!

☞ It is proposed, in the Wilmington Advertiser, that the Rail-Road from Wilmington, towards Norfolk, be commenced on the 4th of July next. There could be no better day for the beginning of so good a work.

☞ *The August Elections.*—In less than two months the people of North Carolina will be called on to elect members for the State Legislature, and a Governor. The contest may be said to have commenced. That it will be waged with ardent zeal on both sides, is unquestionable. The spoils party having tasted the sweets of Treasury pap, will not relinquish it without a desperate effort. This may be considered their death-struggle in North Carolina; they are contending for existence, and all the resources which such a situation is calculated to inspire, may be expected.—Their agents, stimulated by the hope of future reward, or in gratitude for favors already received, and still greater ones in prospect, are entering the field to sustain a sinking faction. Collectors are traversing the country, figuring upon muster grounds, and, directly in the teeth of Gen. Jackson's pledges, are bringing the patronage of the Government into conflict with the freedom of elections. Past experience teaches us not to expect that open, manly controversy which springs from sincere and conscientious difference of opinion. The whispered calumny, the secret lie, are the most deadly weapons which they possess, and they will be unscrupulously used. We know something of this party, and we speak not without reflection. They believe, the leaders we mean, although constantly professing unbounded devotion to the people, that no fabrication is too gross, no humbug too absurd for their credulity. Witness their clamour about *bank rags* and a *gold currency*, when it is notorious paper circulation is rapidly, constantly, and frightfully increasing, to such an extent as to threaten the most horrible disasters. Witness the false caption of the party paper here, that the nomination of Van Buren and Johnson is "the People against the Bank," when it is notorious that the destruction of *one monster*, has bound together a multiplicity of them, scattered over the whole country, with a capital of 40 to 50 millions, and with public money to the amount of 30 to 40 millions more, directly connected with the Government.

That the party would abandon this State in hopeless despair, but for their belief in their superior tact, and but for the confidence which they have in their superior management, we are satisfied.—In addition to this, they hope to mount Gen. Jackson, dodge the question, and ride through the storm on his services and popularity.

It is time the opponents of Van Buren were preparing in earnest for the August elections. Those elections, at all times important, are much more so now, from the fact that the members are to be elected for two years, and for the additional reason that they will exert a great and powerful influence on the Presidential Election, which follows soon after, both here and elsewhere. In selecting candidates, it is important to have those who have the ability and the nerve to march up to the crisis; who will not shrink from a bold and fearless exposure of the designs of the leaders of the party, and of the corrupting and demoralising tendency of the principles of the Albany Regency school. This is no time for milk and cider men. When the public mind is so much convulsed, when we are struggling to preserve all that is dear and valuable to freemen, the right to elect our own magistrates, he who is too timid or too corrupt to take a bold stand, and maintain it, is not to be trusted. He who is not for us is against us.

The great and important object is to put the people in possession of the facts—to give them that information which is necessary to enable them to decide correctly. How is this to be effected? The candidates for the Legislature must mix with the people, and discuss fully the important principles upon which the controversy turns. They must meet their adversaries publicly at every gathering of the people. This is one means of placing information before the community. The manner in which Van Buren is sought to be palmed on the nation, the outrageous dictation and unparalleled arrogance of the Steam Caucus, should be fully and freely exposed. His opposition to the South, and her principles and interests, upon all trying occasions, from the attempted Missouri restriction, down to his admission of the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and his silence on the subject in the territories, should be held out in bold relief. His dark and tortuous course, his system of placing under the ban, and disfranchising from public employment, all not supple enough to bow to the yoke, and of treating the public offices as spoils, needs but to be seen, to be execrated by the high-spirited and generous people of this republican State.

Much also depends upon the committees of vigilance and correspondence in the different counties. Scattered over every neighborhood, in habits of daily and familar intercourse with their fellow citizens, they will not fail soon to learn the artifices of our opponents, and consequently what is necessary to counteract them. Many a victory has been lost, many a disgraceful defeat incurred, from too great confidence in the weakness of an adversary. We are fully convinced the State will go for White, but we are sufficiently acquainted with men, to know that the possession of that money and those offices, upon which the leaders are already battening, or revelling in the anticipation of, will not be yielded quietly, or without a desperate struggle. Activity must be met by activity, organization by organization. And what man who honestly believes the election of Van Buren and Johnson a public calamity, to be averted by every honourable exertion, will hesitate to perform his part, with willingness, with zeal? We trust there are none so recreant.—*Ral. Star.*

☞ *The Land Bill.*—The Bill for distributing the proceeds of the Public Lands among the States, which passed the Senate, (by which North Carolina would have received **$1,103,563** at the first division,) has been laid upon the table by the House of Representatives, by a vote of 110 to 89. *This was done by the Van Buren party, and is tantamount to a rejection of the Bill, which they avowed to be their object.* The vote of the North Carolina Delegation stood as follows: Those who voted *to lay on the table, and defeat the Bill*, were Messrs. CONNER, McKAY, MONTGOMERY, and SPEIGHT—*Bynum* and *Hawkins* absent. Those who voted *against laying on the table*, were Messrs. DEBERRY, PETTIGREW, SHEPHERD, SHEPPARD, RENCHER, and WILLIAMS.

Upon this vote, the Western Carolinian remarks: "Thus, it appears that all six of our Whig Representatives were at their posts and voted against this daring and dangerous innovation upon the rights of their constituents, while four of our Van Buren representatives sustained it, and the other two, loving Cæsar more than Rome, but fearing the consequences of voting against the will of those who sent them, deserted their duty.

"An additional fact as evidence that this measure has been defeated by party drilling, is, that every Van Buren member who voted at all, voted to lay on the table.

"How long will the People remain blind to their own interest, and send men to represent them, who, instead of doing this, will turn to plundering those who trusted them with their confidence? Do not Messrs. Conner, M'Kay, Montgomery, and Speight, know that they have violated the will of their constituents? They know it well, and the vengeance of an insulted People must ere long be their reward.

☞ *Still a hope.*—We rejoice to find that a scheme has been devised in the Senate to distribute the Surplus Revenue among the States; which, as it differs from Mr. Clay's scheme in some respects, has found favor with the leaders of *the party* in that body, and may therefore be expected to pass, and to receive the vote. The particulars will be found in another column. Though the division is made to assume the shape of a loan, we have no doubt that it is only for the sake of *creeping out of the difficulty* without actually adopting Mr. Clay's scheme, by which some credit would fall to him. We consider the loan to all intents and purposes as a simple acknowledgment of the rights of the States. We therefore congratulate our readers upon the prospect, not only of getting rid of a surplus sufficient, in the hands of corrupt men, to poison all the fountains of public liberty, but of the immense benefit to North Carolina which will flow from the possession of more than a million of dollars.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

☞ The National Gazette, in reference to the current censure of our military commanders in Florida, justly remarks—"We lament to see the Carthagenian spirit, in reference to unsuccessful Captains, thus exhibiting itself, instead of that which prompted the Romans to console with their unfortunate commanders, and thank them for not despairing of the republic. It is yet to be learned that want of success is invariable proof of want of merit.

"It is a most mistaken and pernicious system, that of censuring and vilifying our officers because they may not have answered all the hopes indulged with respect to their operations, especially before the true posture of affairs can be known. If they are to be thus held up to public odium whenever success may not attend their efforts, however much they may have deserved it, the anticipation is not unreasonable that they will be very loath to engage in the service of so hard and grumbling a master as they will have."

☞ *What does it mean?*—In a late debate in the House of Representatives, Mr. Everett, of Vt., stated that "he had matter to communicate to them, which hitherto has been unknown to the public, and to the House, which will command and astound their attention, in regard to the origin of the Seminole war, and the means by which it has been protracted. He would pledge himself to show that the Government at one time had it in their power to avert it, and did not. He would not interrupt the progress of this bill by bringing forward his statements now, but he would take an early opportunity to do it."

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

RAIL-ROAD MEETING—DELEGATES TO REPRESENT MECKLENBURG COUNTY IN THE KNOXVILLE CONVENTION.

In pursuance of previous notice, a meeting of the citizens of Mecklenburg County was held at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on Saturday the 11th day of June, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to represent this County in the Convention to be held in Knoxville on the 4th of July, in relation to the great Rail-Road now in contemplation from Charleston to Cincinnati.

Capt. JAMES R. NEELY was appointed Chairman; and WILLIAM W. ELMS Secretary.

After the objects of the meeting were explained, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas the contemplated rail-road from Charleston to Cincinnati, whether considered in relation to its extent, its commercial importance, or as a connecting link between the different sections of the Union, is worthy of the age in which it is projected, and well deserving the support of all those directly or indirectly interested in its accomplishment: And whereas the County of Mecklenburg, from its location and the nature of its productions, is materially interested in the location of said road: Be it, therefore,

Resolved, That we approve of the contemplated Convention to be held in Knoxville, Tennessee, on the 4th of July next, for the purpose of consultation in relation to this great work.

Resolved, That John Irwin, Col. J. H. Bissell, James W. Osborne, Esq., Franklin L. Smith, Esq., N. W. Alexander, Esq., and William A. Harris, be appointed Delegates to proceed to Knoxville, and represent the County of Mecklenburg in said Convention.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be authorized to fill any vacancy which may occur in this Delegation.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Charlotte Journal.

JAMES R. NEELY, *Chairman.*
W. W. ELMS, *Secretary.*

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

WASHINGTON MONUMENT—A NEW IDEA.

Mr. Editor: It is proposed by the Commissioners of the Washington Monument, to be erected at the City of Washington, "that each State shall occupy an appropriate section in said Monument, to be designated in part by building therein marble, the production of each State," &c.

Permit me to propose that two verses in memory of Washington, to be furnished from each State, be inscribed in letters of Gold, on the Marble thus designating each State, &c. Let as many persons as choose, offer lines for this purpose, and let the officers of the Monument Society select from among them those which may be considered most appropriate.

In conformity to which proposition, I send you my mite—merely as a specimen for North Carolina. MECKLENBURG.

[*To be inscribed on the marble from North Carolina.*]

Let sorrow's plaintive voice regret no more,
No more lament our WASHINGTON—our friend;
His soul is wafted to a happier shore,
Where all his troubles, all his sorrows, end.

There now he lives—'midst joys to us unknown,
And shares the blessings of the ever bless'd;
Wreath'd with redeeming love, that brighter crown,
Reserved for virtue, in eternal rest.

A good hit.—The New York Enquirer says, "Jacksonism is not to be confounded with Van Burenism. Put the Vice President upon his own legs, and he could'nt stand long enough to be knocked down."

Cape Fear Navigation Company.—The Stockholders held their annual meeting on the 2d inst. The former officers were unanimously re-elected, to wit: James Mebane, *President*; Nathan Mendenhall, John H. Hall, E. L. Winslow, C. J. Williams, *Directors.*

Geo. M'Neill was re-appointed General Agent, Treasurer, &c. The following articles were returned as transported on the river the year ending 1st May, 1836, viz:

Down.—13,292 bales Cotton; 2,088 bbls. Flour; 429 hhds. Tobacco; 114 bbls. Spirits; 3,445 bush. Grain; 1,773 casks Flaxseed; $562 00, freight on articles not enumerated.

Up.—43,944 bush. Salt; 2,061 bbds. and pipes Merchandize; 4,196 Barrels; 435 Tierces; 351 tons Bar Iron; 1,032 casks Lime; $16,903 75, freight on articles not enumerated.—*Fay. Obs.*

☞ *Royal Invitation.*—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce gives the following information:

"A highly accomplished lady, who has just arrived on a visit to this country, has it in her charge, among the last words spoken to her by the King of England, previous to her departure, to say to the President of the United States, that when his term of public service shall have expired, and he shall be at leisure, nothing would give the King more pleasure than to receive a visit from Gen. Jackson."

To which the Washington Sun adds—

"We learn, from respectable authority, that the King of England has lately written a friendly private letter to the President of the U. States, containing the invitation verbally conveyed by the above lady."

A deputation of Indian Chiefs from the Chippewa tribes residing on Lake St. Clair, and on Saginaw bay of Lake Huron, under the charge of Mr. Williams and Mr. McKnight, of Michigan, arrived here on the 15th instant, and on Tuesday last concluded a treaty with H. R. Schoolcraft, commissioner on the part of the United States, by which all the reservations heretofore held by them in the State of Michigan have been ceded to the United States. The lands thus purchased by Government are among the most valuable in the peninsula of Michigan, and may be considered a great acquisition to the Government.—*Globe.*

DIED,

In this County, on the 3d instant, Mr. CYRUS M'LURE, in the 37th year of his age, leaving behind him a wife and six small children to mourn their loss. As a neighbor he was kind and affable, as a husband and father he was affectionate. In a word, he was an honest man, and that is the noblest work of God.—*Communicated.*

Memory of Washington!

THE Subscriber having been appointed the Agent to receive the contributions of the Citizens of Mecklenburg County, towards the erection of the contemplated National Monument to the Memory of Washington, respectfully informs the People of the County that they will be called upon in a short time, either by himself or his authorized deputy, for such sums as they may think proper to subscribe to the object. No individual will be allowed to give more than one dollar on his or her own account, but any smaller sum will be received: heads of families, however, will have the privilege of giving what they please on account of all the members of their households. The names of all the contributors will be carefully registered in a book, which book will be sent to Washington City to be enclosed, with others, in the Monument, to be preserved to future ages.

JOS. McCONNAUGHEY, *Sheriff.*
June 17, 1836. 9tf

Take Notice!

THOSE having standing accounts on my Shop Book, are requested to come forward and settle immediately, and save cost. J. R. NEELY.
June 14, 1836. 2w

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, made to me by John Sloan, I will expose to public sale, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on Wednesday the 6th of July next, the said John Sloan's undivided interest in the **Lemon's Gold Mine.** Terms of sale made known on the day.

N. W. ALEXANDER, *Trustee.*
June 16, 1836. 3w

A HEAVY STOCK OF GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscriber now has on hand, and will continue to keep, a large and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,
Hardware,
Cutlery, Castings,
MEDICINES,

Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.,

All of which is designed principally for wholesale demands, and will be sold *low* for CASH, or on time to *punctual* customers. Merchants in the interior are respectfully invited to call and examine his Stock, or send their orders, which *shall* receive strict attention. C. J. ORRELL.

N. B. Personal and strict attention will be given to receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving COTTON, and other produce for Storage, Sale, or shipment, as the owner may direct.

C. J. O.
Brick Row, foot Hay Mount.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 5th, 1836.

References. E. L. WINSLOW, WARREN WINSLOW, NOTT & STARR, STARK & PEARCE, YARBROUGH & RAY.

Bacon.

I HAVE still on hand a quantity of good *BACON*, which I sell for cash only. Those having bought for cash heretofore, and who have not paid, are requested to make payment without further notice.

JOHN M. MORRISON.
May 23, 1836. 2m

An Apprentice

TO the Printing Business, will be taken at this office, if application be made early. A boy from the country preferred.

A CHAPTER OF THE CAPTIVE.

[illegible] by the [illegible] of [illegible]
[illegible] within the precincts of the [illegible]
[illegible]!

[illegible] dark and ocean-buried fountain,
Unbosom the hidden things
[illegible] dark and rock-buried current mountain,
From whence thy living springs!
Why dost thou rush from out the spirry cells,
Wild deep, unchanging, ever-silent wells?
If by heaven earth's quiet womb,
To bridge through a little rock of life,
Of gloom and shadow, stagnancy and strife,
To seek the troubled tomb
Of earth-embracing, all-ingulfing ocean,
Lest in its ceaseless, tempest-roused commotion?

Yet mayest thou claim with man an equal fate:
Unknown his origin or end!
Brightened by friendship, shadowed deep by hate,
Where can life untold story tend?
All passionless and bright his course begins,
But foul corruption spreads its way with sins,
Uprising heart-wrung troubles,
The agonies of life—or sinks to sleep,
Dull as the sod, no living wing can sweep
Thy rank-begotten bubbles,
And wavelessness, turbid pools, may well portray
The pangs and languor of life's fitful way.

AN ANECDOTE FROM 'LIFE IN THE WOODS.'

Among the earliest settlers in the wilds of Salmon River, was a Vermonteese, by the name of Dobson—a large, resolute, and athletic man. Returning one evening from a fruitless hunt after his vagrant cows, which, according to custom in the new countries, had been turned in the woods to procure their own subsistence from the rank herbage of the early summer; just before emerging from the forest upon the clearing of his neighbor, the late worthy Joseph Sleeper, he saw a large bear descending from a lofty sycamore, where he had been in quest, probably, of honey. A bear ascends a tree much more expertly than he descends it being obliged to come down stern foremost. My friend Dobson did not like very well to be joined in his evening walk by such a companion; and without reflecting what he should do with the "varmint" afterwards, he ran up to the tree on the opposite side from the animal's body, and just before he reached the ground, seized him firmly by both of his forepaws. Brain growled and knashed his tushes; but he soon ascertained that his paws were in the grasp of paws equally iron-strung with his own. Nor could he use his hinder-paws to disembowel his antagonist, as the manner of the bear is, inasmuch as the trunk of the tree was between them. But Dobson's predicament, as he was endowed with rather the most reason, was worse yet. He could no more assail the bear, than the bear could assail him. Nor could he venture to let go him, since the presumption was, that Bruin would not make him a very gracious return for thus unceremoniously taking him by the hands. The twilight was fast deepening into darkness, and his position was far less comfortable than it would have been at the same hour, surrounded by his wife and children at the supper-table, to say nothing of the gloomy prospect for the night. Still, as Jos Sleeper's house was not far distant, he hoped to be able to call him to his assistance. But his lungs, though none of the weakest, were unequal to the task; and, although he hollood and bawled the live-long night, making the woods and the welkin ring again, he succeeded not better than old Glendower, of old, in calling spirits from the vasty deep. It was a wearisome night for Dobson: such a game of *hold-fast* he had never been engaged in before. Bruin, too, was probably somewhat worried, although he could not describe his sensations in English, albeit he took the regular John Bull method of making known his dissatisfaction—that is to say, he growled incessantly. But there was no let-go in the case, and Dobson was therefore under the necessity of holding fast, until it seemed to his clenched and aching fingers as though the bear's paws and his had grown together.

As daylight returned, and the smoke from Mr. Sleeper's chimney began to curl up gracefully, though rather dimly in the distance, Dobson again repeated his cries for succour; and his heart was soon gladdened by the appearance of his worthy but inactive neighbor, bearing an axe upon his shoulder. Dobson had never been so much rejoiced at seeing Mr. Sleeper before, albeit he was a very kind and estimable neighbor.

"Why don't you make haste, Mr. Sleeper, and not be lounging along at that rate, when you see a fellow-Christian in such a kettle of fish as this?"

"I run! Is that you, Mr. Dobson, up a tree there? And was it you I heard hallowing so last night? I guess you ought to have your lodging for nothing if you've stood up again that there all night."

"It's no joke, though, I can tell you, Mr. Jos Sleeper; and if you'd had hold of the paws of a black varmint all night, it strikes me you'd think you'd paid dear enough for it. But if you heard me calling for help in the night, why did'nt you come and see what was the trouble?"

"Oh, I was going tired to bed after laying up log-fence all day, and I thought I'd wait till morning, and come out bright and *airly*. But, if I'd known 'twas you———"

"Known 'twas me!" replied Dobson bitterly, "you knew 'twas somebody who had flesh and blood too good for these plaguy black varmints; and you know there's been a smart sprinklin of bears about the settlement all the spring!"

"Well, don't be in a huff, Tommy. It's never too late to do good. So hold tight now, and don't let the 'tarnal critter get loose, while I split his head open."

Sleeper was [illegible] He was so [illegible] fore stepped up to the [illegible] taking the bear with both his hands, relieved honest Dobson from his predicament. The hands of the latter, though sadly stiffened by the tenacity with which they had been clenched for so many hours, were soon brandishing the axe; and he apparently made all preparations for giving the deadly blow—and deadly it would have been had he struck, since, like the sons of Zeruiah, Dobson needed to strike but once. But, to the surprise of Sleeper, he did not strike; and, to his further consternation, Dobson swung the axe upon his shoulder, and marched away, whistling as he went, with as much apparent indifference as the other had shown when coming to his relief.

It was now Sleeper's turn to make the forest vocal with his cries. In vain he raved, and called, and threatened. Dobson walked on and disappeared, leaving his friend as sad a prospect for his breakfast as he himself had had for his supper.

To relieve the suspense of the reader, it is right to add, that Dobson returned and killed the bear in the course of the afternoon.

Spring and Summer GOODS.

A. SPRINGS has recently received, and has now open, a handsome and fancy assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods,

purchased by himself for *Cash* only,—the majority of which was selected out of the packages as they arrived from Liverpool; also, a good assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery, Crockery & Chinaware, Hats and Bonnets, Ladies & Gentlemen's Shoes, Sugar & Coffee of a superior quality, Molasses, Salt, Nails, &c.

A few of the leading articles of which he will state the prices, viz: Sugar at 6 lbs. for a dollar; Coffee 5½; Molasses 75 cts. per gal.; Salt $1,50 per bush.; Nails 10 cts. per lb. He earnestly invites his friends and neighbors and passers-by, to call and hear prices, and judge for themselves. He is determined to sell as low as any Country Store in the County. In fact, he will not be undersold if he is apprized of it. A credit until the 1st of January will be given to solvent dealers.

All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE will be taken, at a fair price, in Barter for Goods; and a discount of 10 per cent made in every instance to those who pay CASH.

Hickory Grove, Mecklenburg Co., N. C., 1st June, 1836.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

TAKEN, on the 4th instant, from the subscriber, seventy-one dollars—there were 20 silver Spanish dollars—three French Crowns—29 eagle halves, 18 quarters—1 ten dollar bill, 3 five dollar bills—1 two dollar bill, and 1 three dollar bill, and about 18 cents in change. The money had been deposited by my wife in an old tan yard about fifty yards from my house, for the purpose of putting it out of my reach; and in about a quarter of an hour after it was placed there, it was taken by some person unknown. If the person who has the money will return to me fifty dollars, through the Post Office, he may keep the balance.

WM. CASSELES.

June 6, 1836. 3w

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on Monday night last, a negro boy named *HARRY*, belonging to the Estate of Hugh Matthews, dec'd. He is a tall likely fellow, about 17 years old, with an impudent and bold look—the small finger of his left hand nearly gone, occasioned by a burn. It is expected that he will aim for the neighborhood of Lawson's Store, on 12 Mile Creek, as his mother lives in that neighborhood. All persons are forewarned not to harbor said boy, as the law will be enforced against any one. The above reward will be given to any one who will lodge said boy in the jail of this county.

JAMES A. HOUSTON.

June 8, 1836. 3w

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Valuable Plantation on Rocky River, 9 miles west of Concord, Cabarrus County, containing 500 acres of first rate cotton land—170 acres nearly all newly cleared and in a high state of cultivation—extensive meadows—good improvements, principally frame, Gin house, Cotton press, Threshing machine &c. The situation is noted for health. Terms made easy.

—ALSO—

A plantation 3 miles east of Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, of 350 or 400 acres; large Meadow, good improvements and fine Orchard of early and late fruit.

—ALSO—

A tract of 130 acres, all wood land, lying east of the Charlotte and Salisbury Road, joining the lands of Matthew and Francis Alexander, 3½ or 4 miles from Charlotte. For terms enquire of

A. E. ALEXANDER.

March 9, 1836.

GIVES his Professional Services to the Citizens of Charlotte. His office is found at Dr. Joseph De Bruhl's, on the 1st of June, 1836.

Terms:

Setting Porcelain or Ivory Teeth,	$3
" " on Gold Clasp,	$7 to 10
" Natural Teeth,	10
Plugging with Gold,	2
" " Tin,	1
Extracting Teeth or Stumps,	50 cents to 1
Separating, Whitening, &c.	$1 to 5

Complete sets of Teeth—Remedying irregularities, &c. will be charged for according to circumstances, and the charge stated on examination. *Materials and work warranted.*

May 22, 1836. 93tf

410 PACKAGES Of Fresh Goods of the Latest Importation!

WE are now receiving and opening, a very large and splendid assortment of

***American, British, and India* Goods,**

purchased in the Cities of New York and Philadelphia, *for CASH*, and also before the *late advance*. However, our customers will see that our prices are a shade lower for goods, than formerly, (except Sugar.) Our present stock was selected with great care. Below we give the names of a few of our Goods—

Sup. Fine Blue and Black *CLOTH*,
Sup. do Adelaide (West of England)
Sup. Black French *CASSIMERE*,
do. Cinnamon Drab. A splendid assortment of Summer cloth for gentlemen's wear,
Ribbed Jeanskin Cassimere, assorted colors,
do Linen Drill, (a new article,)
A fine assortment of Summer *VESTINGS*,
A tasty selection of fancy goods for ladies,
A splendid ass't. of rich fig. Silks, latest style Gros de Rhine, Col'd. Silk Shallyetts, fine article,
Painted Swiss Muslins, very handsome,
A great variety of English and French Painted Muslins, French Calico,
200 pieces of Calico, ass'd. from 10 cts. to 40 cts. per yard, a variety of new patterns,
A great variety of French Ginghams, assd. cols.
A fine assortment of Fancy Handkerchiefs, made of sewing Silk, new article,
Linen Hdkfs, Long Lawn, large stock of Linens, Gloves, ass'd., Ladies silk-rib'd Hose, Black do. Blond Lace Veils, Thread Lace, Inserting Muslin, Edging and Inserting, Plaid Silks for Ladies Dresses, new style, Ladies' Cravats, ass'd.

We have, also, a fine assortment of J. Tallman's BOOTS, No. 1, made to order. Ladies' SHOES made by Israel Robinson, to order, warranted.

BONNETS & HATS.

Young's AXES, best quality,

GROCERIES,

Superior Green Rio Coffee, Porto Rico Sugars, Wines, Molasses, Salt, Teas, (Imperial, Hyson, Gunpowder, and Black,) &c.
A good assortm't. of Saddles, Bridles, Bridle Bits, Martingales,
Rifle and Shot Guns, different qualities,

All the above articles we will sell as low as any other Merchants in town. We wish the people to call and examine our Stock of Goods.

☞ *A liberal discount to those who buy for CASH.*

SMITH, WILLIAMS, & BOYD.

April 1, 1836.

Just received **7,000** pounds Porto Rico SUGAR, low for *Cash*,

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has lately returned from the North, where he has selected, with care and taste, some **Fine & Fashionble Articles,** which he offers to the public at reduced prices. The leading ones are:

Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Lepine, and Plain English and Swiss WATCHES,
Gold Guard CHAINS, also, Fob do.
Ladies Fine Gold NECKLACE,
Gold, Silver, and Steel Spectacle Frames, with glasses, (*white, green, blue, and azure,*) to suit all ages and sights,
GOLD KEYS, for Gentlemen and Ladies.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE, HE HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES FROM THE NORTH, VIZ:

Brittania-ware in full sets, Fine Plated Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Plated Castors, Rogers' Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors and Scissors, best Cloth Brushes, Hair do., Table and Tooth do., a variety of PERFUMERY of the best quality, Walking Sticks and Riding Switches, Fine Pistols, (English and French,) Snuff Boxes, Percussion Caps, Pocket Books, Emerson's Fine Razor Straps, Boxes and Brushes, &c.

The above articles, added to his former stock of Watches and Jewelry, will embrace a variety, which will be sold low for Cash, or on short credit to punctual dealers.

THOMAS TROTTER.

Charlotte, November, 1835. 70tf

N. B. Those who have long Standing Accounts will remember that most men need money to carry on business.

Taken Up

AND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg county, on the 22d instant, a yellow complected boy, by the name of *PETER*, five feet high, between 40 and 50 years of age. Says he belongs to Hugh Cunningham, of Liberty Hill, South Carolina.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

J. McCONNAUGHEY, *Jailer.*

May 25, 1836. 95tf

B. P. BOYD & Co.

Dec. 22, 1835.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THE PATENT VEGETABLE MEDICINE STOMACHICE ET HEPATICE, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several *proximate* vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy, and superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the *Spleen* and in *Jaundice*.

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient: thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo, confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chilliness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, languor, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

DR. PETERS' Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills,

Are the cheapest and most approved **Family Medicine** ever offered to the Public. They are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation in the system, as is too frequently the result from medicines given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievious bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head-ache, have been much benefited, and several perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, sea-sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr. P. has acquired as the inventor of the "*Patent Vegetable Medicina Stomachica et Hepatica*," for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors, and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge on the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. B. C. P. M. at his Institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty-street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills, Price 50 CENTS.

These invaluable Medicines are sold in Charlotte by Smith & Williams; in Concord by P. B. Barringer, and in Salisbury by John Murphey, where numerous certificates of their efficacy can be seen.

JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS.

Jan. 1, 1836. 1-y

A Splendid Line of HACKS, FROM Salisbury to Raleigh, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, anxious to afford every facility to the Travelling Public, now announce that they have completed all their arrangements, and can with truth say, *We present you with a Line of Hacks possessing advantages over any other, if you wish to get on with ease and despatch*—having obtained that great *desideratum* with all Travellers—*no detention on the road.* It is so arranged as to correspond, in its arrivals at Raleigh, with the departure of the following stages, viz: The Great Daily Line to Blakely, North Carolina, passing through Louisburg, Warrenton, and Halifax; at the latter place a Line of Stages communicates with the Portsmouth Rail-Road for Norfolk; by continuing on to Blakely, you strike the Petersburg Rail-Road; and on your arrival at that place you have the choice of two Lines—either by land to Washington City, via Richmond and Fredericksburg, or by Steam-Boat to Norfolk. At Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a line of Steam-Boats for Baltimore in connexion with this line. This line also connects with one from Raleigh to Newbern.

Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh next days at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Raleigh TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury next days by 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing sufficient time on the road for *SLEEP*.

☞ The Hacks are Albany make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and attentive, and the Fare low—*only SEVEN DOLLARS.* All intermediate distances 7 cents per mile.

☞ Passengers from the South, who wish to take our Line, will be careful to *enter to Salisbury only.*

☞ All Bundles and Packages at the risk of the owners.

WILLIS MORING,
JOSEPH L. MORING.

April 11, 1835. 60—1y

The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City amounts to $10 50, as follows:

From Raleigh to Blakely, Stage Fare,	$7
Blakely to Petersburg, Rail-Road Fare,	3
Petersburg to Richmond, Stage Fare,	1½
Richmond to Fredericksburg, Stage Fare,	5
Fredericksburg to Washington City, Steam-Boat Fare,	3

The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to Baltimore, via Norfolk, is *Four Dollars.*

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

State of the Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—JUNE 9.

Brandy, Peach,	50 a 60	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
" Apple,	45 a 50	Sugar, brown,	12½ a 14
Bacon,	12½ a	" Lump,	15
Beeswax,	22 a 23	" Loaf,	18 a 20
Coffee,	13½ a 14½		65 a 70
Cotton,	14 a 15	Salt,	
Corn,	a 75	Wheat,	a 01 25
Flaxseed	a 1 25	Whiskey,	34 a 36
Flour,	6½ a 06	Tobacco, (leaf)	6 a 7
Feathers,	00 a 45	Wool,	18 a 20
Iron,	5 a 6	Cotton Bagging,	25 a 30
Molasses,	47 a 50	Bale Rope	10 a 12

COLUMBIA—JUNE 4.

Bacon,	13 a 15	Nails,	8 a 10
Beeswax,	12½ a 14	Salt, in sacks,	2½ a 02½
Bale Rope,	12½ a 14	" in bulk,	75 a 00
Bagging, Hemp,	27 a 28	Sugar, Loaf,	18 a 25
" Tow,	24 a 25	" Brown,	13 a 15
Cotton,	13 a 18	" N. Orlens,	13 a 15
Coffee,	15 a 17	" St. Croix,	13 a 15
Corn,	90 a 95	" W. Hava	14 a 16
Flour, Country,	8½ a 9	Tallow,	10 a 12
Iron, Swedes,	5½ a 6½	Whiskey,	45 a 50
" Country,	4½ a 5		

Cotton Market very flat—prime will not bring over 17½ cents—not much coming in.—Tel.

CHERAW—JUNE 6.

Bacon,	12½ a	Molasses,	40 a 45
Bagging,	20 a 28	Nails,	7½ a 8
Coffee,	14 a 16	Rope,	11 a 13½
Cotton,	13½ a 16½	Sugar, brown,	12½ a 15
Corn,	75 a 80	" Loaf & Lump,	20 a 60
Flour,	7 a 07½	Salt, Liverpool,	75 a 00
Iron,	4½ a 5½	" in sacks,	2 40 a 2½

CAMDEN—JUNE 11.

Cotton,	13 a 17	Flour, country,	8½ a 09½
Corn, bush.	90 a 95	Bacon, cwt.	10 a 14
Wheat,	01 a 01½	Whiskey,	35 a 40

Cotton—Nothing doing in this article this week and our quotations are therefore nominal.—*Jour.*